

MAIL

P. R. HOLMES, of the Stad Hotel,
 begs to announce that he has received
 permission to open a **REFRESHMENT**
 Tent during the ensuing Races, at the
 North end of the line of Stables, at the
 Race Course, for the Accommodation of
 Visitors to the Grand Stand.
 A substantial Tiffin will be provided (for
 one dollar).
 The Tent will be opened at Two o'clock
 each day.
 Wines, Beer and Spirits of the best quality
 at moderate prices.
 Hongkong, February 11, 1908

FOR SALE,
Ex "ALBERT VICTOR."
ROMAN CEMENT.
Portland CEMENT.
 Also,
Imperial TOBACCO.
 And
Smoking MIXTURE.
BOWRA & Co.
 Hongkong, January 21, 1868. 215e

Also,
187 bales COTTON, Superior cleaned,
steam-pressed.
43 Do., Do., Do.
(Partly damaged by sea water)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, February 11, 1868. 15fe

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
 Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House,
 No. 1, Queen's Road,
 Hongkong, January 24 1888.

San Francisco, Dec. 4, 1867.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The A.T. French Barque
"CASIMIR DELAVIGNE,"
Capt. GONNARD, (daily expect-
ed from Yokohama), of 425 tons
register, or 10,000 pounds carrying capacity.

Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr CLAVE BUDDZ
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
1882

201st January states: W.

date of 31st January, states : We
evening that news has come d
Osaka to the effect that Satur
tacked that city and fired upon t
Legation. The Minister sent
express for the *Laplace* frigate to
she has just gone. They say
foreigners will have to leave and
where with our strong fleet we are
safe. So many rumours are circ
ever, that one does not know

SIR Edmund Hornby, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, intends, we hear, to depart per steamer Suwonada for Hongkong. If, as will, it is stated, go on circuit to the Southern Consular Courts, he will be taking cognizance of the results of the interesting trials which are at present on in Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

John Menzies, Purveyor to the forces in China and Japan, charged his house-boy with theft. He said he expected the boy for some time, and that he placed \$1.30 on his table, and the money lay there for two days and disappeared. When complained of the money, defendant was absent from his house, contrary to a standing order of his master; and when questioned for the money, he looked scared and confessed knowledge of the theft. On being asked for the money, he produced a pocket-handkerchief belonging to him. Hodson, B.A., was found on his person together with twenty-five pence and a watch. Hodson, on being sworn

the prisoner was in his employ for last; at that time, he missed immediately subsequent to which disappeared to Canton. This was told by Captain Menzies to the handkerchief with his name on the one found on the prisoner. The handkerchief was called for, and a dirty rag was produced, which was at once pronounced to be a different one found. On enquiry, it was then, on his way to the Station, that had the handkerchief given him; and whether he had by so passed the marked handkerchief to the Station, or hidden it until lodged in the cells (in the meantime the one now produced was at the Wanchi Station) is not

His Worship remanded the case to the police to find the handkerchiefs. Faction fights do not appear confined to the mainland. Some days noted a disturbance, which ended in broken heads, but which vented the roofs of Taipinsan in the upper great body of the rioters. Four were charged with a highway robbery; last night upon a woman.

charge appeared to be in some
nected with faction feeling still s
in that "infernal region." A chi
produced (in Chinese) and read,
puted to emanate from one of
prisoners, calling upon one in co
brothel to come out and fight sin
on pain of being denounced as 'a
man." First prisoner was ident
would be duellist by the witne

would be denied by the Chinese government. The challenge, it appeared, was brought on a sort of Donnybrook. Some 3000 joined. From information to the police by this "gentle" refused the challenge, Inspector O'Connell a party of police visited a house notorious as being a receptacle for the most notorious scoundrels of Taipingshan. In this house a board was found (a board which the police found)

bers of an association were paired
association seemed to be a league
up any of its members by monn
when they got into trouble. The
same house into which the bu
crowd escaped at the last distur
although reported twice to Mr S
trar general, and Mr Deano, ac
intendent of Police, has not b

after: First prisoner's name was [redacted] board; and a heavy bludgeon [redacted] by Inspector Sheard on his person. [redacted] formerly Police interpreter, stated [redacted] complainant informed the Police [redacted] evening of the 10th of the present [redacted] and disturbance. The house [redacted] was a haunt of unemployed coolies [redacted] been reported before to Mr Deane [redacted] to Mr Smith.—First prisoner, [redacted]

however, stated that the comp
naman was the man who offer
saying that he could underta
seven men like him. He at tim
but, getting angry, he asked t
keeper to go and get permissi
police, and have a pitched b
never wrote any challenge.—H
informed the prisoners that it
ate for them that the intende

not come off. Had it done so, have been sent to the Supreme would fine 1st prisoner \$5, or a three months to prison, and two securities of \$200 each to peace; 2nd prisoner was fined month's imprisonment, and a security. The other prisoner charged. Complainant was also ordered to find security for

THE "REIVER" CASE.—Seven were brought up on remand and having stolen a quantity of the British steamer Reiver. Messrs Caldwell and Toller appeared for the prisoners and Caldwell, who appeared for the

...that they had been in ...
...further evidence from ...
...in this hope they had been ...
...but they would now go on with ...
...Chinese Boy to 3rd officer, ...
...he heard a conversation on board ...
...Kwok Ayan and Chan Asing ...
...They are both now in dock ...
...said, "Some men are good, some ...
...if they make me go to Gaol, ...

Asing said, "Last Sunday, I was with the 3rd officer and six sailors when they went into the treasure room, they put the treasure over into the coal hole." Some one said that the door had been opened, and some said that the box was burnt. Witness continued while at Singapore on Sunday.

shore, he saw 1st prisoner (2) into a brothel with a bundle him. There he heard some falling on the bed: and looking the partition, he saw something which looked like silver; 1st p that the next time he came back have his discharge. The prisoner thus addressed carried a bundle with him.

Has been to Singapore since

the continuance of this
up to the present time.
The traces much of the
ed at Hankow to the
adverses whose rogery has
general distrust. It is
sary to discuss the ques-
regards Hongkong, as
adverses are entered into
and that law is clear
guarantee, it being held
the responsibility under-
dorsor of a promissory
effects of this ill-judged
of the Minister may be
for their ill-effects to
the part of the Colonial
to arrive at no other
that the Minister has
ed into the hands of the
purpose of strengthening
tive demand upon the
of the revision, or in
ance of Chinese matters
has a judgment to make,
his against him are more
Mr Medhurst may have
what he was informed
officials; but even Mr
ority for a practice at
atification for applying
the whole of the Treaty
Chambers of Commerce
of the blunder.

ON AFFAIRS.
Private, though indisput-
the difficulty respecting
Chi, Cheong Yek Li, has
ed by a general degra-
dation of all concerned.
The Governor-General,
and recalled to Peking,
time since a memorial to
ving that he might be
the cares of civil office
and the field against the rebels.
Instead of this prayer,
to, he is now degraded
the rank of Judge of
erived of office. The
of the three officers and
responsible for the ex-
penses of the Hakka
the Treasurer of
in the usual course of
inished the most severe
four steps, to the
Chi Li-Chon, and his
sial employ.
is to be filled by Low
Viceroy of Fukien
provinces, and Li-fu-
er of Fukien, is to fill
by Cheong Yek Li. The
of Chekiang, Ma Hsu
Viceroy of Min-chi, in
ang and Ting phi Chang
of Shanghai, and a pro-
two fans, at present
be Governor Yu-tai of
lles of Kuo-pu-Yin, pro-
royalty of Hu-kwang,
going to press a rumour
Whampoa that Cheong
Canton with a party of
to raise the standard of
Ve give the rumour for
and knowing the strange
Chinese political life heat-
a total disbelief in its
the affidavits and papers
competent of court case
to the Chief Justice,
with a request for expla-
nations thereof.

LOCAL.
The 73rd Regiment will not
Public Gardens on Tuesday,
but will play at the Rascals
that and the two following

attention to the announce-
ment of the Court of the
Theatres Regia and Pizini
ent, commencing at half

Race Course will, at the
find accommodation which
have missed on former occa-
sions, the "Step"
Holmes, of the "Step"
received permission to erect a
stand within the limits of the
field, and no person need
use hospitality, or the right
to satisfy the cravings of
the vultures which Mr
provide are sure to be ex-

REPORT OF COURT.
The gentleman in the employ
Company, who was charged
Mr. Pannely with having
the Christian name to the
was brought up before the
this morning. The affidavit
the Sheriff stated that the
by Mr Moore was "that
if [i.e., give the name, or
even if the Governor were
that such an expression
was certainly correct."
He was very busy at the
dawn, and asked the Bailiff
the morning, when he would
information required. The
al-observed that the full
to office was \$100, but he
mitigated penalty would
be. The Worship concurred
the learned Attorney General
line of 225.

Recorder of the 7th
was brought yesterday
along to the effect, namely,
Legation has been attacked
troops, and that the foreign
live to leave the place.
writing from Kobe, that

date of 31st January, states: We hear this
growing that news has come down from
Gaska to the effect that Batana has at-
tacked to the city and fired upon the French
Legation. The Minister sent down an
express for the Laplace frigate to go up and
see what has happened. They say that all
foreigners will have to leave and come here,
where with our strong fleet we are tolerably
safe. So many rumours are current, how-
ever, that one does not know what to
believe.

TO-BAY'S POLICE.
John Menzies, Purveyor to H. M.'s
forces in China and Japan, charged his
house-boy with theft. He said he had not
seen the boy for some time, and to try
him he placed \$1.30 on his looking-glass;
the money lay there for two days, and then
disappeared. When complaint was made
the money, defendant was absent from the
house, contrary to a standing order from
his master; and when questioned as to the
money, he looked scared and denied all
knowledge of the theft. On being searched,
a pocket-handkerchief containing a Captain
Hodson's key was found on his person,
together with twenty-five pawntickets.
Gordon, on being sworn, said that the
prisoner was in his employ in November
last; at that time, he missed a \$50 note,
immediately subsequent to which prisoner
disappeared to Canton. This morning he
was told by Captain Menzies that a hand-
kerchief with his name on the corner had
been found on the prisoner. When the
handkerchief was called for, however, a
dirty rag was produced, which Mr Menzies
at once pronounced to be a different one to
the one found. On enquiry, it appeared
that, on his way to the Station, the pris-
oner had the handkerchief given back to
him; and whether he had by some means
passed the marked handkerchief on his way
to the Station, or hidden it until he was
lodged in the cells (the means being pre-
sented by the one now produced as the real
one at the Watch Station) is not known.
His Worship remanded the case to en-
able the police to find the handkerchief.

Footen fights do not appear to be con-
fined to the mainland. Some days ago, we
noted a disturbance, which ended in a few
broken heads, but which vented through
the roofs of Tai-ping-shan in the escape of the
great body of the robbers. Four Chinamen
were charged with a highway robbery com-
mitted last night upon a woman, which
charge appeared to be in some way con-
nected with faction feeling still smouldering
in that "infernal region." A challenge was
produced (in Chinese) and read, which pur-
ported to emanate from one of the four
prisoners, calling upon one in complainant's
brother to come out and fight single-handed
on pain of being denounced as "no gentle-
man." First prisoner was identified as the
would-be assailant by the witness who re-
fused the challenge. It is reported that this
brought on a sort of Donnybrook, in which
some 3000 joined. From information given
to the police by this "gentleman," who re-
fused the challenge, Inspector Sheed and a
party of police visited a house which was
notorious as being a receptacle for unpro-
pious soundings of Tai-ping-shan. In this
house a party was found, (about 6 feet
long and 4 feet wide) and over 100 mem-
bers of an association were painted, which
association seemed to be a league to back
up any of its members by money or force
when they got into trouble. This was the
same house into which the bulk of the
crowd escaped at the last disturbance; and
although reported twice to Mr Smith, regis-
ter-general, and Mr Deane, acting super-
intendent of Police, had not been looked
after. First prisoner's name was on the
board; and a heavy bludgeon was found
by Inspector Sheed on his person. Alloy,
formerly Police interpreter, stated that the
complainant informed the Police on the
evening of the 10th of the purpose of fight
and disturbance. The house in question
was a haunt of unemployed coolies, and had
been reported before to Mr Deane, and also
to Mr Smith, first prisoner, in defence,
however, stated that the complainant Chi-
tan was the man who offered to fight,
saying that he could undertake to fight
even men like him. He at first refused;
but getting angry, he asked the brother-
keeper to go and get permission from the
police, and have a pitched battle. He
never wrote any challenge. His Worship
informed the prisoners that it was fortu-
nate for them that the intended fight did
not come off. Had it done so, they would
have been sent to the Supreme Court. He
would send first prisoner 25, or send him for
three months to prison, and he would find
two securities of \$200 each to keep the
peace; 2nd prisoner was fined 40s or 1
month's imprisonment, and also ordered
security. The other prisoners were dis-
charged. Complainant was cautioned and
ordered to find security for future good
behaviour. (He Worship also intimated
that he would consider the complaint case of dis-
turbance to the Supreme Court.)

Tax Heir's Case.—Seven Chinese
were brought up on remand charged with
having stolen a quantity of treasure from
the British steamer Reiser. Messrs Gaskell
and Toller appeared for the prisoners. Mr
Gaskell, who appeared for the prosecution,
stated that they had been in hope of get-
ting further evidence from Singapore, but
in this hope they had been disappointed;
but they would now go with their case.
Chinese boy to 8th officer declared that
he heard a conversation on board, in which
Kwok Ayan and Chuan Aing took part.
They are both now in dock. Kwok Ayan
said, "Some men are good, some are bad;
if they make me go to Gaol, when I come
out, I shall kill these three men." Chuan
Aing said, "Last Sunday, in Calcutta,
when the 8th officer and six men went
into the treasure room, they put a box of
treasure over into this hole, the bunker
below." Some one said that the box had
been opened, and some said it hadn't;
some said that the box was broken open
and burnt. Witness continued to say that,
while at Singapore one Sunday, when on
board, he saw 1st prisoner (Aning) going
into a broom with a bundle; he followed
him. There he heard something heavy
falling on the bed; and looking through
the partition, he saw something white,
which looked like a silver piece, and which
the next time he came back he would
have his discharge. The prostitute whom
prisoner thus addressed carried away the
bundle. Witness left Aning in the broom,
and he went to Singapore since then with

Inspector Langdon, and visited this brothel:
the prostitute was taken into custody by
the Singapore police. Cross-examined
by Mr Gaskell. Witness said that he was
not afraid now, though he was formerly.
He could swear that what he saw in the
bundle was not chalk, but that it was
silver; he would say that it was about 3
or 4 lbs.; but he could not see any stamp
on it. What he saw would be about one
third of a bar. He had not seen the con-
tents of the box alleged as stolen. Inspector
Langdon next deposed, that he went to
Singapore; taking, last witness with him.
Went to a brothel and there saw the room
in which last witness saw the bundle
through a rent in the partition. The bed
faced the rent. The prostitute in that
room was taken into custody and charged
by the Singapore police. She was charged
as the woman who received the silver
from a man now in dock. He knew
nothing more about the case. Mr Gaskel-
l well asked for a remand until the 15th
returned on or about the 15th. The pro-
secution. There was enough evidence, even
now to commit; but they might obtain
further evidence; while at the same time
the 3rd officer's evidence was material to
the hearing at the Supreme Court. Mr
Gaskell objected to this application. The
Magistrate said that it was a very impor-
tant case. It was clear that some of the
prisoners had a knowledge of the robbery;
and he thought he would grant the applica-
tion. Mr Gaskell said that the evidence
was so exceedingly meagre, and the re-
mains had been so long, that the sound
discretion laid down by Lord Mansfield
as looked for from a Magistrate ought to be
used in liberating his clients. It would be
extremely hard, after an able inspector had
failed to find any further evidence, and that
the prisoners had been in Gaol so long, that
they should now be again sent back. Would
the Attorney General be able to draw an in-
formation from the depositions now before
the Court? Mr Toller then supported the
remarks of Mr Gaskell, saying that they
applied the more strongly to his clients,
because there was no evidence whatever
against them. His Worship said that, with
all respect to what Mr Gaskell and Mr Toller
said, he would commit the prisoners, at-
taching them to bail, except the 1st pris-
oner. — Nos. 2, 6, 7 in two households for
\$200 each; and the others, two household-
ers in \$100 each.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.
Feb. 11, 1868.
Before the Hon. H. J. Ball.
Wong Ah On v. L. Barred, \$12.00.—This
case was again postponed, until Tuesday
next.

The Acting Treasurer a Leong Chew,
\$20.00, for Spirit Licences fees due for the
months of December and January, with-
drawn by plaintiff.

Same v. Ching Yappang, \$20.00.—Similar
to the above.

Same v. Leong Man, \$20.00, for Spirit
Licences fees due for the months of Dec. and
Jan.—The defendant did not appear, and
judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff
for the full amount.

S. Mendoza v. L. M. Lobo, \$29.15, for
damages sustained by the plaintiff and for
money had and received by the defendant
for the use of the plaintiff. — His Lordship
asked the defendant whether he admitted the
debt; he answered, No, I don't know these
things at all. The plaintiff was then put in
the box and sworn. He said, I am a trader I
left with the defendant the sum of \$15 for
payment of my debts, and a suit of clothes
and a book; these were kept by him, value
\$20. I received from him the sum of \$8.85,
and the balance still due, \$29.15, is the
amount which I claim; I have asked for
payment on various occasions, but the an-
swer I got from him was that he would pay
me the money when his friend came from
Macao.

The defendant asked no questions.
A witness was called, sworn and said, I
am a watchman in a gambling-house; I know
the money and clothes were kept by the
defendant, when the plaintiff was lying
sick of his bed. I went to his house to
visit him, at the same time he requested me
to bring a letter to his friend Lobo, so I did
it; as soon as the defendant saw this let-
ter he angrily tore and put it in a spittoon.
The defendant then stepped on the box,
and having been sworn, stated— I am a
fiddler; the plaintiff was my friend some-
times since; I know nothing concerning the
debt; I did not pay him any money, he has
no receipt to produce. — His Lordship cau-
tioned the defendant; he ought to make
a true statement when he stepped on that
box. The defendant replied, Yes, this is
truth what I said; the defendant has the
witness to prove. — His Lordship, therefore,
gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$24,
and made a deduction of \$5.10 from the
clothes, and ordered the defendant to be
brought up to the Magistrate for perjury.

R. Suiel v. Wm. Footitt, \$28.35, for
board, lodging, and refreshments supplied
since May last, at the rate of \$1 per day.
Defendant admitted \$1.50. His Lordship
remarked that the plaintiff had not brought
full particulars before him, therefore the
Judgment given was for \$1.50.

Nam Sing v. L. Borboen, \$111.50, for
goods sold and delivered. — Mr Gaskell, at-
torney for the plaintiff. Defendant did not
appear; judgment was, therefore, given for
the plaintiff, for full amount of his claim
and costs.

indescribable exertions of their representa-
tives, shaping its course through the godown
of Messrs Holiday, Wess & Co., and Messrs
Gordon & Co.; both of which were entirely de-
stroyed, together with a cargo of Tea, for
Australia, stored in the latter. At 3 P.M.
the fire had mastered the premises of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Messrs
Russell & Co.'s house was for some time in
imminent danger, but escaped with the
exception of a small detached building,
used as a Billiard room, and at 6 P.M. the
fire had apparently burned itself out.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of
damage at present, but the following losses
are as near as could be ascertained: — Messrs
Stamson, & Co.'s house and contents, total
loss, godown saved; Gilman & Co.'s office,
total loss; Silverlock & Co.'s office, total
loss; Kusun, Phillips & Co.'s godown, to-
tal loss; office saved; Hedge & Co.'s office,
total loss; F. Schenck's office, total loss;
the American Consulate, total loss; Messrs
Holiday, Wess & Co.'s godown and office,
total loss; the greater part of contents
safely removed; Magerson & Co.'s godown
and office, total loss; W. Newman's office
and godown, total loss; the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank, house and office, total
loss; Messrs Russell & Co.'s billiard room.
The losses will principally fall upon the
local offices, and the London Imperial office
will also be a heavy loser. There is little
doubt that, if a general had been at Poo-
chow, with the assistance of the sailors and
the use of the only powerful engine in the
place, (which for some unaccountable reason,
the owners declined to send out)
much of the above damage might have been
avoided.

LI AND THE NIENFEI.
The usual Oriental apathy to hyper-
bole has so frequently magnified petty
skirmishes into important battles, and
partial successes into complete victory, that
we are loath to look with hesitation upon the
accounts that reached us, of Li's late
engagement with the Nienfei. The fact-
book, that a considerable body was reported
to be roaming at will on the north bank of
the Yangtze, created a suspicion that, in-
stead of being, he had allowed them to
escape; that is to say, that they had defeat-
ed his constant object, which has been to
keep them within the narrowest possible
compass in Shanghai. — If, however, we
may rely on fuller information, which has
subsequently reached us, Li actually has,
at last, crushed this formidable body of
insurgents. His great difficulty has been,
all along, to get at them with any con-
siderable body of his army. The rapid
movements of their cavalry set his strategy
at defiance, and enabled them to inflict
frequent blows on detached bodies of Im-
perialists. At length, however, he appears
to have succeeded in his laudable project of
surrounding them; and, attacking them
himself with the main body of his army, to
have defeated them in a series of engage-
ments, driving them eastward towards
Haichow, where another army was waiting
to receive them, under command of Kwo,
— the same General who completed the
overthrow of the Taeping, in Fokien.
Between these two forces the Nienfei seem
to have been completely driven, and their
leader escaped with difficulty, his second in
command having been previously killed;
and Li is now trying to hem them in and
exterminate their scattered forces.

The after fortune of the Chief himself
savours of romance. He escaped towards
Yangchow, accompanied by a few at-
tendants and his wife, who appears to have
been a heroine in her way and of the
ablest lieutenants. During an excursion
undertaken to collect if possible some of
his scattered adherents, she is said to have
been drowned; while forcing the Canal on
horseback. Her husband, hearing of the
accident, insisted on going to the spot to
endeavour to recover the body; venturing
too near the Imperialist camp, and was
taken. Thus deprived of their leaders,
stunned by a series of defeats, and scatter-
ed, the remainder of the insurgent army
are likely to be destroyed, by their
successful opponents. Many will, of course,
escape, and like the remnants of the Taiping
army, gain a precarious livelihood for
some time, as bandits; some may find their
way to join other bodies of insurgents.
But, so far as we can judge, the Nienfei, as
an organized body of insurgents, are at an
end; and the remnants of the army are likely
to be destroyed in detail. Already Li has
troops; and is reported to be preparing for
a campaign against the Mahomedan insur-
gents in Kansuh.

The latter have now for several years
opposed, with varying success, the Im-
perialist arms. During 1864 they even
overran Shensi and a part of Shansi, the
next to the Imperialist provinces. They
were, however, repelled from this position,
proximity to the capital, though the Govern-
ment has been too much occupied with the
Taiping and Nienfei rebellion, to take
effective measures for their subjection.
Two, who was, last year, ordered up from
Fokien to take command of the Imperialist
troops in this quarter, does not seem to
have enhanced his reputation. Indeed, the
insurgents are said to be organising an
expedition to invade Shansi in the spring.
Now, however, that the more pressing
danger from the Nienfei has been quelled,
so effectively as is alleged, Li may probably
be able to concentrate sufficient forces to
prevent their carrying this design into
execution. That he may do so is sincerely
to be hoped, for the sake of foreign trade
as well for that of the unhappy inhabitants
of Shensi and Shansi, who are the prin-
cipal consumers of the manufactured goods in
the Province of China. Any disturbance in
these provinces must seriously affect the Tientsin
market. With the co-operation of these
rebels in Yunan, the Imperialists seem in
no hurry to meddle. We have before
mentioned the semi-independence to which
this province has attained; and the fact
that order has been so fully restored, as to
induce an effort by the Kangton Government
men to re-open the caravan trade which
has for some years been stopped. The
local Government does not seem to profess
complete independence of the Emperor.
On the contrary, it accepts official sent
down from Peking; but it injures all their
acts, and insists on reading all their
reports before these are sent off. The
object seems, in fact, to have been rather
the return of official abuse than to shake
off allegiance. The Peking Govern-
ment, having enough on its hands, will
probably not meddle with such peaceable
malcontents. — N. C. Daily News.

Of the four hundred and ninety-six Tri-
nitarian Congregational Churches in Massa-
chusetts, fifty-seven, or nearly one in five,
are destitute of pastors. One cause of this
is said to be inadequate support.

FIRE AT POOCHOW.
We learn the following from a correspon-
dent at this port: —
On the night of the 8th instant, a fire,
which resulted in the total destruction of a
large portion of the foreign settlement in
Poochow, broke out at 8 P.M., raging with
uninterrupted violence until 6 A.M. on Sunday.
Flames were first seen in the vicinity of
Messrs Stamson & Co.'s new house, which
shortly subsided. The wind, which up to
this had been light, gradually freshened
from the South-east, and drove the body
of fire back to Messrs Gilman & Co.'s
office, and to that portion of the settle-
ment where most of the foreign houses were
situated. At midnight the fire, at its
height and perfectly uncontrollable, took
a sudden turn, avoiding Messrs Turner &
Co.'s, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and
the Oriental Bank, also Messrs Overweg &
Co.'s. This latter house was however look-
ed on by the Chinese, (notwithstanding the

THE LATE MR. MYRBURGH.
(From the Japan Gazette.)
The late British Consul, Francis Gerhardt
Myrburgh, M.D., who died at Higo on the
21st January, had been in Japan from a
date anterior to the opening of Yokohama;
having been appointed Dutch Interpreter
at Nagasaki on 21st January 1859. He
died on 21st January 1868. He had there-
fore been connected with the Consular
service in Japan nine years to a day.
During that period, all the stirring events
have taken place in the country of which
foreigners are told so frequently by those
who are obliged to allude to them more
or less frequently; but he has not been in
that particular position that has called forth
any great diplomatic or magisterial power.
The "Foreign Office List" thus details his
services; and of them, when thus given,
there is but little room to say: —
[Was appointed Interpreter in the Consu-
late at Nagasaki, in Japan, January 21,
1859; was in charge of the Consulate at
Nagasaki from June 7 to 30; and from
August 1st to September 24, 1860; was
appointed Acting Vice Consul there August
15, 1860; was transferred to Yedo, Decem-
ber 4, 1860; and was appointed Acting
Japanese Secretary of Legation, March 4,
1861; was in charge of the Legation from
April 9 till July 1, 1861; was Acting Con-
sul at Nagasaki, from September 20, 1861,
till July 1862; also in March and April
1863; and again from July 1863 till Janu-
ary 25, 1864, when he was appointed Consul
there. — Was transferred to Kanagawa, May
26, 1867.]

As Japanese Secretary of Legation and
Dutch Interpreter, he was very useful to
Sir Rutherford Alcock, when he first suc-
ceeded in inducing the Japanese Ministers
to those more private discussions, which
a better understanding on both sides. In
his medical capacity, he rendered much
service as were required of him, and it
will be recollected, that he was sent from
the British Legation to assist poor
Heusken when he was cut down in Yedo,
and who had to take back the unpleasant
tidings that he was beyond medical skill.
He was in Yedo at the time of the attack
on the Legation, and assisted in dress-
ing the wounds of Messrs Olyphant and
Morrison.

CHINESE AND PRINCE ALFRED.
Among the multitude of addresses pre-
sented to H.R.H. during his Australian
tour, was the following one from the Chi-
nese residents of Castlemaine, Victoria.
The translation appears to be literal
enough, and it seemed to possess more in-
terest for the Prince than the stereotyped
form to which he had been accustomed: —
"We of this humble people (people of the
great clear nation (China), from the Pro-
vinces of Canton and the neighbouring dis-
tricts, have anxiously waited, Royal Sir,
your arrival at Castlemaine, to come forth
and welcome you, Great England's lesser
lord, one thousand years second in the
temple below. We bow our heads to the
ground and let our hands hang down as a
token of reverence. We maintain that
posture and in great swelling words give
utterance. At this propitious time the
subtle influences are efficacious in the
ground increasing its fertility, and men are
become eminent for virtue and talent. The
earth yields more largely her golden treas-
ures. We acknowledge with thankfulness
the gracious love of the reigning dynasty of
England, which permits our merchants and
all others to follow their occupations here-
in. We have a feeling of great respect and
respect which leads us to obey and
induce obedience to the royal laws. With
serious attention we have endeavoured to
act in accordance with them. When Her
Majesty, your sacred mother, commenced
her reign, like the time when the three
holy Sages, Wong I, Yao and Shun, litting
the upper and inferior garments on their
persons, so the whole empire was forthwith
brought to order and discipline. Royal
Prince, you have gone out to examine the
distant part of the empire, and all the
people skip for joy in welcoming you. To
look upon the dragon (royal) countenance
may be compared to beholding the dark
clouds and the sun immediately bursting
forth. We have followed you to the tiger-
skin covered tent (the levee), with bent
heads, vibrating strings instruments, and
blowing the cheerful reed, mingling
with every voice singing your virtues,
which is as high as the vault of Heaven.
Your benign love is liberally diffused
and extends to all things. The blessings
and happiness you confer are as the ocean.
They multiply and enrich us who are of
another country, although the subjects of this.
The people love you as the Kaun Hong
which shaded Chiao Kong, the brother
of the Singapore Moon, when he stayed his
horse to rest during his tour of inspection
of the empire. Following in your track
sweet rain fall, making no noise. All
kindreds and people are improved by your
example, and thus military operations cease
and literary pursuits are cultivated. We
desire earnestly that your royal house shall
through all ages remain unmoved and reign
continually over a nation as rich and power-
ful as England is at present. Prolong your
stay with us until the customs of the peo-
ple in every nook of our shores are inquired
into and known by you; then all will be
exulted with delight. When you return
to the royal court and take the corner place,
we hope you will sit down in joy with un-
iversal peace prevailing. Oh! how excellent
and admirable! how worthy of praise is he
to whom, with veneration, awe and humili-
ty, we present our address. In the sixth
year, 11th month of the reign of the Em-
peror Hong Chie, of the dynasty of F. Tsing,
English calculation of time, 1867 year, 12th
month, at Castlemaine, by the flowery na-
tion (Chinese) this address was humbly pre-
sented."

One very gratifying incident of the
Prince's visit, was his presentation of prizes
to scholars in the Collegiate schools, Mal-
bourne, — a ceremony which was attended
by leading representatives of the large reli-
gious denominations, as well as by the chief
of civil political parties. The Australian
romantic. — There is nothing of which the
dependencies of Great Britain may boast
more justly than the development
they have given to the practice of religious
toleration. We are afraid to think how
long it will be before in England four
schools connected with the great reli-
gious denominations will meet on common
ground and sing with a genuine heart
we had the pleasure of witnessing on Sat-
urday. The night presented by the platform
was as agreeable as it was suggestive. The
Bishop of Melbourne was seated in the
most friendly manner beside Father Len-
taigne; Dr Cairns was rubbing shoulders
with Father Barry. In politics, the same

pleasant rapprochement of bitter opponents
was seen. Mr McO'Clock was seated on
one side of the Prince and Mr O'Shannassy
on the other. Then the heads of the differ-
ent public schools formed in themselves at
once a text and a commentary. A member
of the Society of Jesus and an elder of the
Presbyterian Church represent, at least in
some points, the extremes of Christian
doctrine; yet on this occasion they were
found heartily co-operating. We may here
say that the whole affair was conducted in
a manner extremely creditable to the edu-
cational heads of the different institutions.
Such an excellent and conciliatory spirit
was manifested that not a single disagree-
ment occurred; and the arrangements which
were made for the commensuration were
most efficient and admirably carried out."

MR. WASON'S CONTRIBUTION TO
THE LAW OF LIBEL.
[Mr Wason brought an action against
The Times for libel, contained in speeches
in the House of Lords, and reported in
the defendant's columns. The defendant
pleaded privilege, and obtained a verdict.
The case is one of great interest to all
newspapers, as well as to the general public,
and we transfer the following article upon
it from the Pall Mall Gazette of Dec. 23
to our own columns.]

It would be waste of time to discuss the
personal questions raised by Mr Rigby
Wason in his curious action against the
Times. It is hardly conceivable that the
opinion of the jury upon that subject
should not be heartily adopted by every
reasonable member of the public, and the
legal principles which he has illustrated are
of considerable importance, and have a
curious bearing upon the whole character
of the law of libel.

The Lord Chief Justice in his remark-
able charge to the jury laid down two pro-
positions, with neither of which, as we
believe, either the public or the press will
be disposed to quarrel, but each of which
illustrates in a different degree the nature
of that process of judicial legislation which
is sometimes deemed to exist in our law,
and which is asserted by others to be one
of its most distinctive characteristics. The
first proposition is that a fair publication
of parliamentary proceedings is privileged.
The second and much wider proposition is
that leading articles are to a certain extent
privileged. In reference to the articles in
which the Times had criticised Mr Wason's
proceedings, the Chief Justice says: —
"Here again the defendant takes his
ground upon privilege, and he contends
that it is not for him to prove that the
statements made as to the plaintiff were
true; but that the matter was one of
public interest, and with which he was
entitled fairly to deal as a public journal-
ist." After observing upon the article in
question, the Chief Justice further added:
"As the matter was one of public in-
terest, a public writer had a perfect right
to discuss the subject — with this limita-
tion; that he was bound to do so in an
honest and fair spirit, and a desire to do
that which is right and just as be-
tween one man and another. When the
matter is one of public interest, and even
though you may not entirely agree in the
view taken, or the terms employed, or the
tone adopted, still, if you can see that the
writer has merely expressed honestly his
own opinions, it is of vast importance that
on matters of this nature there should be
the full and free expression of opinion and
a free criticism upon public men; and the
privileges would not only extend to the data
or grounds upon which the criticism pro-
ceeded, but to the opinions expressed upon
those data." This principle is perhaps a
rather fuller and more systematic statement
of the doctrine laid down by the same judge
in the case of Hunter v. Sharpe (the pub-
lisher of this journal). It was earnestly
contended for, but in vain, by the pub-
lishers of the Saturday Review, in Campbell
v. Spalding; and though it has thus
been twice advanced by the Chief Justice
of England sitting at Nisi Prius in cases of
great public interest, it has never yet been
discussed before and laid down as law by
any one of the superior courts; nor does
Mr Wason appear to have included it in
his bill of exceptions. As public journal-
ists we hope it may be true, but we cannot
rejoice altogether without trembling, for
reasons which apply with equal force to each
of the propositions laid down by the Lord
Chief Justice, and which we will proceed to
state. Our first observation may appear to
be of the nature of verbal criticism, but
law is so much a matter of
language that such criticism is sel-
dom out of place in legal discussions.
It is said that the publication of parliamen-
tary debates, and the expression of honest
leading articles, are "privileged" — "New-
spapers are privileged by a privilege which is
the proper meaning of a privilege, a surety
law made for some particular class of
persons whereby they are distinguished from
the rest of the community. Thus it is
the privilege of a member of Parliament
to be free from arrest in certain cases. The
members of certain professions are privi-
leged against serving as jurymen. Certain
classes of seafaring men were privileged
against being impressed. If particular
people (say, the Queen's printers) were
licensed to publish the debates in Parlia-
ment and were indemnified from all actions
for doing so, that would be their privilege
in the proper sense of the word; but if, as
is the case, it is open to all the world to do
so, where is the privilege? The publica-
tion may be legal or illegal, but if legal it
is a matter of right, and it is entirely in-
correct to describe the exercise of a legal right
as a privilege. Who, for instance, would say
that the public have a privilege of walking
along the Strand? The great objection to
the use of the word privilege in this
manner is that it gives countenance to the
false opinion that there is something
peculiar and exceptional in the case of the
publication of parliamentary debates, and
in the case of the composition of leading
articles, whereas the law, even as stated by
the Chief Justice, in each instance, admits
of being referred directly and very simply
to the broad principles which govern the
whole law of libel. The gist of a civil
action for libel is the combination of false-
hood and malice. Neither is sufficient
alone. No man is damaged according to
the law of this country by the publication
of the truth respecting him, however
malicious the intention of the publisher
may be. No man is damaged by the
publication of falsehood respecting him
unless the publication is malicious. Malice,
however, is as a rule, though not always,
inferred from falsehood, or from the ab-
sence of proof supplied by the publisher of the

truth of the matter published, and the cases
in which malice is not so inferred are
usually, though not always, described as
maliciously described as cases of
privilege — giving the character of a
familiar instance. The use of the word
privilege in this sense is objectionable be-
cause it gives to the particular case to
which it is applied an air of being arbitrary
exceptions to a general rule, whereas in
fact they are a part of the general
rule, and a part necessary to its
completeness and justice, as any other.
Malice itself is a technical and unhelpful
phrase, as is abundantly proved by the
confusion which it has introduced into the
law of libel; but, discarding it, the law
of libel is quite simple and may be thus
expressed: — If you publish anything which
causes loss to another you must compensate
him for the loss so caused, unless you can
prove that what you published was true,
or that the occasion was one in which the
public had an interest in the publication
of that which you published in the manner
in which you published it. If either of these
things can be made to appear, the loss of
the sufferer is *damnum absque injuria*.
This rule will be considered will solve all the
questions connected with this matter with-
out introducing the phrase "privilege" at
all. Take, for instance, the case which
has been so much debated about the publica-
tion of a parliamentary debate or of a public
meeting. On the one hand it would be obvi-
ously monstrous that such an action as
Mr Wason's against the Times should suc-
ceed. On the other it might be a great
hardship on private individuals that a per-
fectly fair report of the proceedings of an
unjust and violently prejudiced meeting
should be published to all mankind by a
newspaper of enormous circulation. Sup-
pose, for instance, the shareholders of a
very obscure and small company hold a
meeting in which the most outrageous
charges of fraud are made against some in-
dividual; it would surely be monstrous
that the statements of half a dozen angry
and perhaps unjust people should be scat-
tered all over the country by scores of
thousand of copies, and that it should be
a sufficient answer to say, We only re-
peated sixty thousand times, and in a
permanent form, what was said by half
a dozen men of straw in a private room.
Where can the line be drawn? Surely
the only point where it can be drawn is at
that point where the public interest is at
the matter

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS will cross—
For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CAL-
CUTTA.
Per "LIGHTNING" at 1 p.m., on Sa-
turday, the 22nd instant.

THE subjoined Transcript of a Telegram
from the General Post Office in Lon-
don, which was received by the Under-
signed this day, is published for general in-
formation.

T. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1888.

(COPY.)
From London To Point de Galles,
Postmaster.
Advise Australian Post-masters and Com-
pany Agents that a more favorable arrange-
ment of dates for Australian Mail than that
shown by time-table has been made. Onward
(outward) Mails for China and Australia
will leave seven days later (later) than
dates in time-table; homeward Australian
Mails will leave on (one) day earlier than
in time-table. First outward Mails to Aus-
tralia on the new plan will leave Southampton
twelve days later; the homeward Mail
from Australia under new plan will leave
Sydney twenty-eight of March. Stay of
vessels at Cayton will be avoided. Intervals
for Mails in Australia and London will be
much shortened. Advise also Bombay, Cal-
cutta and China. Particulars by day's Mail.

10. 1 p.m.
(Signed) THOS. AUSTIN,
In Charge.
Tel. Office,
Galle, 13th January, 1888.
True Copy.
(Signed) F. BAYLEY,
Agent.

Intimations.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1868-1869.
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, mark-
ed outside "Tenders for Army Con-
tracts," will be received by the Under-
signed on WEDNESDAY, the 30th
February, 1888, from persons willing to
contract for such quantities of Commissariat
Supplies, Hospital Supplies, or for the per-
formance of Barrack and Hospital Services,
such as washing and repairing Bedding,
Uniforms, &c., as may from time to time be
required for the use of Her Majesty's troops
in the Island of Hongkong or its outposts,
during the year commencing 1st April, 1869.
Forms of Tenders (no other than those is-
sued by the Commissariat) will be received
and Conditions of Contract, with any fur-
ther information that may be required, can
be obtained on application to the Commis-
sariat, Barrack or Purveying Department
for the respective Supplies and Services.

Each Tender to be signed by two respon-
sible persons, willing to become surety for
the party Tendering.
The right of rejecting the lowest or any
Tender is reserved.

REDMOND UNIAKE,
Dep. Comm. Gen.
Commissariat's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, February 5, 1888. 26th

THE Under-
signed is ready to receive
Tenders for the CONVEYANCE of
the undermentioned Stores to Yokohama—
PORTER, 150 Hogsheads.
LIME JUICE, 50 boxes.

ALF. H. PRICE,
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, December 18, 1887.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
THIS HOTEL will be OPENED on or
about the 1st of March next. Rooms
can now be engaged. Apply upon the Pre-
mises, to
O. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 6, 1888. 13th

W. P. MOORE
Returns his sincere thanks to the Pub-
lic in general for their generous pa-
tronage of late, and feels quite proud that
his humble efforts are so highly appreciated.
He is to be found at the old Stand,
Corner of Peel Street and Queen's Road,
where he will hold himself in readiness to
serve any Gentlemen who may feel the ne-
cessity of having any tonorial operations
performed.

Shaving, 25 cents.
Hair Cutting, 50
Shampooing, 50
Nothing but pure Vegetable Shampoo
used in this Establishment, and it invig-
orates and beautifies the Hair.
Particular attention paid to setting Ra-
zors.

Hongkong, February 4, 1888. 49th

THE New Patent Silicated Carbon FIL-
TER, small enough to be carried in the
Pocket. No traveller in the East should
be without one.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, February 10, 1888.

NOTICE
OUR Shipchandlery Business has now
been removed to Praya, No. 30 and
31, the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs
PERRIN, BAYNE & Co., Successors to
Messrs JOHN SMITH & Co.
FARRER, RODATZ & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1888.

NOTICE
THE OFFICES of Messrs AUGUSTINE
HARD & Co. have this day been
removed to their old Premises adjoining
the Cathedral.
Hongkong, December 23, 1887. 11th

REMOVAL
THE Under-
signed has this day removed
his STORE from Praya East to
the PREMISES No. 13, Queen's Road
Central, formerly occupied by the CROWN
BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
MACLEOD & Co.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1887.

THE OFFICE of the Under-
signed is REMOVED to GAZ STREET, Corner
of Lyndhurst Terrace.
REYNOLDS BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1888.

Intimations.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclu-
sive of postage) 12s. 12 per annum; payable
in advance.

SUPREME COURT
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA
AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly News-
paper, containing Officially Revised Reports
of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular
Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in
Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and
Queries on Legal Points; Reports of Public
Meetings; News of the Week; Commercial
Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1
per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50
cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent inser-
tion.
Shanghai, January, 1887.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO)
KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY,
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENEDOME, PARIS

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1887.

LLINGWORTH & Co., having estab-
lished themselves at West Point, next
below the HONGKONG and CHINA GAS CO.,
are prepared to do all kinds of
ENGINE AND BOILER WORK;
Also,
SHIPSMITHS' WORK
of any description.

They have also erected a FOUNDRY on
the Premises, and are prepared to execute
all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.
And hope that by a strict attention to
business, and moderate charges, to merit a
share of the public patronage.
Hongkong, August 23, 1887. 11th

Mr WILLIAM GASKELL,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROBATOR
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
REMOVED to No. 2, OLIVE CHAMBERS
at 20, Queen's Road,
Opposite Messrs DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.
Hongkong, August 23, 1888.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIP
MASTERS.
PATERSON & HANDLEY,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road West,
Acheong's Yard, Praya West,
Hongkong, November 4, 1887.

BOWRA & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL-
MAKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Water Boats in constant readiness to supply
Ships with Pure Fresh Water.
Sails made and repaired on the Premises.

Wm. T. COLEMAN & Co.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
117, Front St., California & Front Sts.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERFARRERS,
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES
ERECTED in the Best Style.
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the
Shortest Notice.

Apply to C. M. BROWNE,
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

WM. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.
Dundas Street,
(Opposite French Consulate).
Hongkong, April 2, 1888.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, a situa-
tion as Clerk or Book-keeper. A
nominal salary would be accepted, im-
mediate employment being a greater object.
Highest references can be given.
Address "E." China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 27, 1887. 11th

WANTED
By a Gentleman just arrived, a Situation
as BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNT-
ANT. Good shorthand writer; thoroughly
understands Shipping and Insurance. Ad-
dress "H. B. B." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, January 18, 1888.

Hongkong Lightering and
Storage Co.
THE above Company is now prepared to
LAND or SHIP Cargo in first class
Lighters, and to take the entire discharge
of Ships by Contract. Also to STORE
Goods in first class Granite Godowns at
moderate Rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, December 17, 1887.

THE request of the Under-
signed, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
having taken temporary charge of the fol-
lowing Insurance Companies—
Phoenix Assurance Company,
Liverpool and London and Globe Insur-
ance Company,
London and Provincial Marine Insurance
Company,
Universal Marine Insurance Company
Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 2, 1887.

VIEW OF HONGKONG.
MR. R. PATTERSON has been in-
formed that he will be
preparing to receive orders for COLOURING
the Lithographic View of Hongkong taken
from the Overseas China Mail of 18th Nov.
at the following rates—
Full Coloured, 40s.
Washed in, 30s.
Shaded in Pencil, 15s.
A Specimen of the Full Coloured Litho-
graph can be seen at this Office.
Hongkong, November 7, 1887.

Intimations.

THE Members of the late Hongkong Vo-
lunteer Corps are hereby requested to
return, without delay to the Under-
signed the RIFLES they have been allowed to
retain pending sanction for their purchase,
the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN,
Hongkong, March 18, 1887.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.
Trustees.
The Hon. J. WHITFIELD, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DENT, Esq., G. THOMSON, Esq.,
W. DELANEY, Esq., R. N.
J. R. Esq.

Directors.
H. B. GIBB, Esq., W. ADAMSON, Esq.,
WALDEMAR NISSEN, Esq., R. BRAND, Esq.,
PALMER FRANKLIN, Esq., G. MACLEAN, Esq.,
A. HARRIS, Esq., ROY. J. J. LEWIS,
H. B. LAMARCA, Esq., D. D.
I. MURRAY, Esq.

Committee of Management.
The Hon. J. WHITFIELD, Esq., Chairman.
THOS. SUPPERSMAN, Esq., G. G. THOMSON, Esq.,
G. J. HILLMAN, Esq., R. N.

Donations of Books, Periodicals, News-
papers, Clothes, &c., will be most
thankfully received.
Captain A. OVERBURY, Treasurer, the duties
of Superintendent from this date, to whom
or to the committee any information re-
quired in connection with the "Home"
should be applied for.
Hongkong, September 21, 1886.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG.
Trustees.
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
Geo. HARRIS, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N.
Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Sur-
geon,
Mr. YOUNG, House Surgeon,
W. PATERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, 43.00
(2 Beds in a Room), 42.00
2nd " (Public Ward), 30.75
These Charges are inclusive of all Medi-
cines and Attendants, but exclusive of
Wines or Articles not in the recognised
Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must
be countersigned by some responsible Per-
son or Persons resident in the Colony.
Patients are also admitted on Deposits at
the following rates, renewable one day
previous to the amount deposited having
been expended—
1st Class, 100.
2nd " 40.
3rd " 20.
By order, W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.
Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS medicine is universally admitted
to be the most efficacious remedy
known for the cure of all diseases of the
bowels, and is particularly adapted to the
climate of India and China. It is the
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as cer-
tain old sores can be removed by it that
cannot be conquered by any other treat-
ment.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before
produced any remedy that can be compared
to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures
after all other means have failed, all
wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most
incurable skin diseases peculiar to the
climate of India and China. It is the
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as cer-
tain old sores can be removed by it that
cannot be conquered by any other treat-
ment.

NOTICE.
THE Under-
signed has to inform Masters
of vessels bound to this port, that
they have always a large Stock of CAN-
VAS, EUROPEAN ROPE, TWINE, and
other Shipchandler's Stores, as well as Salt
Provisions continually on hand, which they
are able to dispose of, at as reasonable rates
as they can be purchased at in any of the
China Ports.

KARUTH RENISZEN & Co.,
Manila, June 22, 1886.

NOTICE.
It is hereby notified that the portion of
Robinson Road which lies between
Castle Road and Bonham Road is CLOSED
to the Public from this date during certain
Alterations and Repairs.

By order, W. WILSON,
Surveyor General's Office,
Hongkong, December 17, 1887.

KOHLER'S
GRAND EXHIBITION OF ILLUMI-
NATED PAINTINGS
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT PARTY.
FROM Australia, and now playing with
extraordinary success in Manila, will
shortly visit Hongkong.

JOHN BRYAN,
Manager.

THE Under-
signed has leisure daily for
a few hours to TEACH CHILDREN,
Ladies and Gentlemen, of Hongkong to play
on the Piano Forte.

GEORGE PRESENT,
Care of Mr. VOLLMANN, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, October 12, 1887.

NOTICE.
THE Steamers "PRINCE ALBERT"
and "H. J. JAMES" have been
withdrawn from the Canton
River as Night Boats until further notice.
Hongkong, November 15, 1887.

ALEX. BOYER, having engaged the
services of Mr. M. M. MANN, lately with
Messrs. DE LAUNAY & Co. is prepared to
execute any orders for DRESS MAKING,
MILLINERY, &c.
Hongkong, October 14, 1887.

Intimations.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take
notice that the Fourth CALL of Two
Hundred Dollars is made in two instal-
ments of One Hundred Dollars each per
Share. First of which will fall due on the
15th of March, and will be payable at the
Office of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
where Receipts for the payment thereof will
be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum
per annum will be charged after the above
dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. P. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 24, 1888.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the BUILD-
ING of a Granite DOCK on the
Grounds of the Company at Kowloon, of
the following dimensions, viz:—
150 feet Long,
12 " Deep,
30 " Wide on Bottom.
For particulars, apply to
J. P. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 13, 1887.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the REGIS-
TERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be
CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of
February next (both days included),
during which period no transfer of
Shares can be registered.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 21, 1888.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Ord-
inary Half-yearly MEETING of Share-
holders in this Corporation will be held at
the Head Office of the Bank, Wardley
House, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on FRI-
DAY, the 14th day of Feb. proximo, at three
o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors, to-
gether with a Statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1887.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 21, 1888.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Agency
of this Company has been opened in
Macao, under the care of Messrs. MARGESON
& Co., and that Captain CARROLL has been
appointed Surveyor for the Company at
that Port.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, September 28, 1887.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO.,
LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividend
of the rate of 5 per cent. declared in
accordance with a resolution passed at the
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
held at the Head Office, London, on the 5th
September last, will be payable at the office
of the Company, West Point, on and after
the 30th November instant.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 26, 1887. 26th

NOTICE.
MRS. N. J. EDE having resigned the Acting
Secretaryship of the Union Insurance
Society of Canton, Mr. Q. D. WILLIAMS
is this day appointed Secretary, and is au-
thorized to sign Policies of Insurance on be-
half of the Society. The offices of the com-
pany are now then lately occupied by
Messrs. LITTLE, STIL & Co.
(Signed) W. KESWICK,
Chairman of the Committee.
Hongkong, July 4, 1887.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
of Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow
have been appointed Agents for the Society
at those Ports.
(Signed) W. KESWICK,
Chairman of the Committee.
Hongkong, July 4, 1887.

"STAG HOTEL."
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.
PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-
perior Hotel Accommodation will find
it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 22, 1887.

ORIENTAL BOWLING
ALLEYS.
WHO would attend a GYMNASIUM?
When half-an-hour, at the above
exercise is sufficient for the day's constitu-
tional, combining the necessary exertion of
manual labour with the interest attached to
a Game of skill.

A Soda FOUNTAIN with the latest Cor-
dial Drinks (for totallers) continually in
play. While the Under-
signed will be a guarantee for the quality of the At-
tending drinks supplied, having brought out a choice
assortment of WINES and SPIRITS from
England.

EDWARD PARKER,
Late Alibon.
Hongkong, May 20, 1887.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS,
Entrance—Willington Street.

DAVID BROWNE,
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALIBON HOTEL),
DEGS to inform his Friends and the Pub-
lic that he has opened the above Bar
and Bowling Alley, and trusts by strict
attention to Business, and the comfort of
visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.
Teed Fancy Drinks of every Description.

M. B.—The above-named will not be re-
sponsible for any DEBTS contracted by the
late Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 1, 1888.

For Sale.

EX-MAIL STEAMER.
LYON SAUVAGES in best condition.
CHESS and BAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONARY.
Malaga R-INS in bottles and tins.
ALMONDS in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS in tins.
Blonde FUGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBERRIES.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1887.

FOR SALE.
Just Arrived.
BRO. DWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may
be had at Wholesale Price.
Address "A." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1887.

HENDRIE, PIESSE & LUBIN'S Fine As-
sortment of PERFUMES.
Also,
Dawson & Sons' BOOTS.
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by
JULIUS RUZIERE,
Hair Dressing Room, Up stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1887.

FOR SALE.
At the West Point Foundry and Machine
Shop, SHEET COPPER, 30 by 60
and 36 by 72.
STEAM and VACUUM GAUGES,
GAUGE GLASSES, all sizes.
SALINOMETERS.
Lowdown and Thompson's BOILER
IRON PLATES.
Also,
One Pair of CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
suitable for Dock purposes.
ILLINGWORTH & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1887. 11th

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
HARMONIUMS and other Musical
INSTRUMENTS.
Christy Minstrel's SONGS, Pianoforte
OPERA.
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.
C. WAGNER,
28, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, August 6, 1887. 26th-68

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and
NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1887.

FOR SALE.
Ex late Arrivals.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Do. Gruyere " Do.
Do. California BUTTER.
100 barrels Prime Hamburg Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS, at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1887.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT
WINE, Th. Cy. Sandeman, Oporto.
Fine DRY MADEIRA.
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC.
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.
Wm. FUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1887. 11th

FOR SALE.
100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100
barrels MESS BEEF.
Apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1887.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 " "
" PORT " 2 " "
" CLARET " 1 " "
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1887.

FOR SALE.
28 oz.
Superior CLARET, St. Pierre, 1852.
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. Pierez &
Co., extra blanc.
SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz.
Bottles.
RAYNAL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1886. 100-68

FOR SALE.
COPPER SHEATHING, from 16 to 28
Oz. with NAILS.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1888. 26th

25 IRON Water TANKS, of 400 gallons
each, apply to
REYNOLDS BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1888.

FOR SALE.
Very Superior DRY
V. S. D. S.
R. W. W. Superior DRY SHERRY
S. P. S. in 3 doz. cases.
Just received as "THE TREED."
Apply to
MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1888.

FOR SALE.
150 Cases Martell's Aromatic BIT-
TERS, superior quality.
100 cases SHERRY.
100 " PORT.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1888.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz
and Vivian.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 6, 1886.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's
Road, lately occupied by Messrs.
SMITH, KENNY & Co.
For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1887.

FOR SALE.
THE Under-
signed has just received, by
Steamer Sitouan, a few SHEEP,
ready dressed and for sale in quarter.
Also some GAME.
J. FRISBY,
83, Praya.
Hongkong, December 31, 1887.

ASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons
each, or in quantities to suit Purcha-
sers.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, December 10, 1887.

For Sale.

STRAIT COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board
ENGLISH—Londoners West Hartley,
Davison's West Hartley, Straker
West Hartley.
WELSH—Blangware Marthyn.
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1886.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co. CHAMPAGNE
MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELLE,
qts. and pts.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKY.
WHITE & PAUL'S BRANDY.
ALSOFF'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARCLAY & GUINNESS STOUT.
BRIDGES & SONS' PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, November 20, 1887.

FOR SALE.
THE Property known as ALMACK PLACE
having a frontage of eighty-three feet
on WILKINSON and GAB'S Streets, and of
Two Hundred and Twenty-nine feet on ABER-
DEEN STREET, comprising a superficial area
of about 19,000 Square feet. Annual Ground
Rent, 242.12.6.

For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 24, 1884.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and
L. Javary & Co.'s Association Vin-
cote.
CLARET, real Chateau Margaux.
Haut Bages.
BLANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in
1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Plate) in kegs.
Also,
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow
METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1887.

FOR SALE.
Ex THE TWED, ALBERT VICTOR
and Late Arrivals.
RUBBER and Canvas Leading HOSE.
" Jack